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was ultimately repulsed, with the loss of fifty of his followers.

Richard, first Earl of Cork, chose Youghal for his quarters, in the civil wars which commenced in 1641; and he died here in September, 1649. An army, in the Irish interest, under the command of the Earl of Castlehaven, lay before Youghal for nearly ten weeks, in 1645; but the assailants were not prepared for a regular siege, and they retired on succour arriving to the town from Lord Broghill. It was here that Oliver Cromwell concluded his terrific progress through Ireland. The place yielded to him without any effort at resistance, and he embarked from this port for England.

As you enter the town from the Cork side, the first thing that strikes the eye is the new convent, a plain building of considerable size, but of no architectural pretensions. Close by, is the new church, which was built a few years ago, as chapel-of-ease. It is rather a neat looking building; but in that spurious Gothic style, which we have had, more than once before, occasion to censure. Both edifices are built on the grounds formerly occupied by an abbey of black friars. In digging the foundation of the church, an innumerable quantity of skulls, and other human bones were discovered, which clearly indicated it to have been a cemetery. Two stone coffins were found, but were again carefully placed in their original position.

The church of St. Mary's has long been considered the centre of attraction in Youghal: not so much for the magnificent burial-ground which surrounds it, as for the architectural beauties of that once truly noble edifice. It is situated at the north part of the town: but little of its former splendour is now to be seen, with the exception of the choir, which still retains traits of its "former glory." The rest is so disguised in "modern improvements," that it would puzzle an experienced antiquarian to recognize this once beautiful church. The tripple roof has given place to a shapeless, sunken, patched-up covering, ornamented on either side with dormant windows. A square belfrey stands at the left hand side of the church, wrapped in a mantle of ivy, proudly scowling down upon those unworthy innovations. About sixty years since, the last of the fretted ceiling was taken down, several accidents having occurred by the falling of portions of it. The ground was of rich blue, on which was represented the host of heaven; the stars being of Irish oak, richly gilt. The present is a plain plastered ceiling. Gone as "its glory" is, however, the east windows of the unroofed choir will amply compensate the time of the visitor.

Youghal has undergone a considerable change within the last few years, by the rebuilding of several old and tottering houses—the introduction of gas—the regular cleansing and paving of the streets. The Devonshire Inn may be reckoned among the improvements, as also the savings-bank; a very neat little building, with cut-stone front.

Several other favorable circumstances have recently operated in its favor. It is now a place of considerable business in the corn and provision export-trade, and may, altogether, be esteemed as a place of considerable respectability.

TRANSLATION OF AN ODE OF CASIMIRE TO THE GRASS HOPPER.

Pretty insect, summer's child,
O'er the meadows bounding wild,
Thou from morn to morn dost sup
Balmy life from nature's cup,
And thine ever-chirping strains
Cheer thyself and all the plains.

Now the winter's reign is o'er,
Piercing blast and stormy roar;
Now the summer wings its way,
Dress'd with every golden ray,
Golden rays with joy receive,
Sweetest sun-bine has its eve.

Days that purest brightest shone
As a dawn they once have known,
So they headlong rush to night,
And in darkness quench their light;
Sorrows make a tedious stay,
Pleasures glance and glide away.

SNUFF-TAKING.

When the use of snuff began to gain ground, all the physicians declared either for or against this new sternutatory, and more than a hundred volumes were written by both sides on this subject. If the ancients held in such abhorrence women who used a handkerchief in their presence, what would they have said of those who took snuff, had the practice then existed. A passage in Juvenal proves that the use of the handkerchief, not only in public, but even at home, was sometimes the cause of a separation. The satirist is speaking of one who being disgusted with his wife, sends a freedman to order her immediately to quit his house: "pack up your things," said the freedman, "and begone; you are disagreeable to my master; you are continually using the handkerchief; make haste and depart; another woman will come whose nose will be always dry." Snuff disfigures the nose, stains the skin, taints the breath, and communicates a disagreeable smell.

BANKS OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The banks of Newfoundland consist of a surprising range of submarine mountains, extending in a direct line not less than three hundred and thirty miles in length, and about seventy-five miles in breadth, with a variable depth of sea, from fifteen to sixty fathoms. The top of this sunken mountainous ridge, which there becomes the bottom of the sea, is covered with a coat of shells, and frequented by multitudes of small fish, that serve as subsistence for the cod-fish, which multiplies in inconceivable quantities in this part of the ocean. The bank is always discoverable from the sea-fowl called Penguins, that never leave it. Where the Penguin is found the waves gradually change from azure blue, to a pale colour, designated sandy-white. Here a thick, hazy atmosphere generally conceals the sun. This heavy obscuration of the sky, renders it hazardous for a fleet to proceed together, as in other seas. Sometimes total darkness covers the heavens, and then the constant firing of guns and beating of drums, is necessary to enable the seamen to keep due distance. It is usual with ships sailing to Canada and Nova Scotia, to lay to in good weather for the purpose of fishing—when in a very short time they often procure a sufficiency of cod fish for the remainder of their voyage.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

PRESERVING OF EGGS AND POTATOES.

The Scotch method of preserving eggs, by dipping them in boiling water, which destroys the living principle, is too well known to need further notice. The preservation of potatoes, by similar treatment, is also a valuable and useful discovery. Large quantities may be cured at once, by putting them into a basket as large as the vessel containing the boiling water will admit, and then just dipping them a minute, or two at the utmost. The germ, which is so near to the skin, is thus "killed," without injuring the potatoe. In this way several tons might be cured in a few hours. They should then be dried in a warm oven, and laid up in sacks or casks, secure from the frost, in a dry place. Another method of preserving this valuable root is, first to peel them, then to grate them down into a pulp, which is put into coarse cloths, and the water squeezed out by putting them into a common press, by which means they are formed into flat cakes. These cakes are to be well dried—and preserved for use as required. This is an excellent and ingenious mode of preserving potatoes; although attended with too much trouble on the large scale.

It is said that a piece of lime put into the water in which potatoes are boiling, will render the heaviest light and floury.

TO EXTRACT OIL FROM BOARDS OR STONE.

Make a strong lye of pearl-ashes and soft water; add as much unslaked lime as it will take up; stir it together, and then let it settle for a few minutes; put the mixture into a bottle, which cork well. Have ready some water to mix it as used, and scour the part with it. Take care that the liquor does not remain longer on the boards than is just necessary to extract the oil, otherwise the colour of the material is sure to be affected.